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assume in similar cases Wilhelm is temperamentally incapable of. Besides, he has met in Greece too many young enthusiasts, whose first adventure in quest of the Holy Grail is often the editing of a Greek inscription, to be harshly critical of their shortcomings. The chances are that he has told many of them where to look and has helped them in their well-meant but unskilled struggles with their finds. That he has gotten something in return, both the spirit of this book and its dedication *dem Andenken meiner Eltern und den Freunden die ich Athen verdanke* bear witness.

W. S. FERGUSON

Caecilii Calactini fragmenta. Collegit ERNESTUS OFENLOCH.
Lipsiae: B. G. Teubner, MCMVII. Pp. xl + 242. M. 6.

The two most eminent literary critics and rhetoricians in the time of Augustus were Dionysius of Halicarnassus and Caecilius of Calacte. The extant rhetorical writings of the former are numerous, but of the many important works of the latter we possess, unfortunately, only the most scattered fragments. The titles of these lost works make an impressive list and show Caecilius' many-sided activity. Suidas prefaces the incomplete catalogue which he gives us by the words, *βιβλία δ' αὐτοῦ πολλά* and at the end adds, *καὶ ἄλλα πλείστα*. The question naturally rises why all these books have been lost, works to which subsequent writers were so profoundly indebted. Ofenloch endeavors to answer this question (p. xii) by quoting Wilamowitz (*Die griechische Literatur des Altertums*, p. 148): "Caecilius, ein offenbar höchst energischer, kenntnisreicher und betriebsamer Rhetor, der aber ein allzufanatischer Attiker war, so dass seine Bücher verloren sind."

Since the publication by Burckhardt (Basel, 1863) of those fragments in which Caecilius is expressly named, there has been great activity among scholars in this field. The great need which had thus risen, of a new collection, has been satisfied by this timely and useful compilation by Ofenloch. Unlike Burckhardt, Ofenloch includes in his *Corpus* not only those fragments containing Caecilius' name, but all which have been, with greater or lesser certainty, attributed to him. Those of most doubtful origin are marked by an asterisk. Further, there is presented not only the fragments themselves, but also ancient comments, refutations, etc.

In the Prooemium we find, first, a bibliography of the material published since 1863, of which the collection of Burckhardt and Brzoska's article on Caecilius in Pauly-Wissowa's *Real-Enc.* III, are of the greatest value. In this list I miss Rhys Roberts' article in *A.J.P.* XVIII. Next comes a section entitled *Historia Caecilii* which treats of the life of the critic, his relations with his contemporaries, and the indebtedness of

later writers to him. The second part of the Prooemium deals with the most important sources of the fragments, namely the pseudo-Plutarch's *Lives of the Ten Orators*; Photius, a very important source, who probably did not read Caecilius at first hand but only *placita Caeciliana ab aliis tradita et accepta*; Libanius, Hermias, pseudo-Longinus, who preserves the largest number of Caecilian fragments; Alexander, son of Numenius; Tiberius, Quintilian, and other rhetors; and finally the interpreters of Aristotle and the Lexicographers.

In the collection of fragments, which are grouped under fourteen heads, those from the treatises *περὶ ὕψους* and *περὶ τοῦ χαρακτήρος τῶν δέκα ῥητόρων* are of particular interest. The fragments from the *περὶ ὕψους* naturally come largely from the treatise *On the Sublime* of the pseudo-Longinus, who had the work of Caecilius constantly before him as he wrote, a work with which Longinus in his first chapter expresses extreme dissatisfaction.

To the fragments from the treatise *On the Style of the Ten Orators* Ofenloch should have added surely on Isaeus (p. 107), Photius, Cod. 263, p. 490 a. 14-24, a comparison of Isaeus with Lysias, which is quoted almost verbatim from [Plut.] *Vitt. oratt.* 839. Further on Hypereides, O., p. 127, may we not with probability include as Caecilian, Phot. 266 b. 4-8, the praise awarded the workmanship of Hypereides' orations?

The painstaking collection, which will be of service to all students in this field, is concluded with indices of sources, editions, and authors and an *Index verborum rhetoricorum*.

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